(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2250.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *February* 2.

THE engrossed bill for securing literary property was read the third time, and recommitted to Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylvester.

Mr. Foster, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, brought in said bill with amendments.

The bill, after going through several amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

A message from the senate, by their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house to an amendment of the senate to an amendment of the house, in order to give effect to several laws of the United States, in regard to North-Carolina. The house then agreed to the said amendment, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gilman and Mr. White were appointed a committee to examine enrolled bills.——Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 3.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was brought in, engrossed, and again read.

The first Monday in August next was fixed on for the day to proceed to the execution of the law; but the house could not agree on the time to be given the marshal for making the returns. This and some other objections that were stated took up some time, which induced the house to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization; and after a considerable debate about the requisite length of residence of an alien before he should be admitted to the privileges of citizenship, the committee rose without coming to any determination, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 4.

Sundry petitions were read. The committee of the whole house went upon the naturalization bill: Mr. Gerry in the chair.

A variety of amendments were proposed: the principal motion before the house was, to strike out the words "four year." Some gentlemen, particularly Mr. Stone, were for inserting four, or even seven years. Mr. Jackson answered some arguments that had been advanced by a member from New-York (Mr. Lawrence) respecting naturalization, and quoted Blackstone for a definition of the word. He said, that if foreigners, on their arrival, were to be examined by a grand jury, and afterwards presented as worthy of citizenship, it would answer a good end, and he hoped to see the citizenship of the United States esteemed as great an honour as it was in ancient Rome.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the idea of quoting Blackstone, and after answering in general to the observations of Mr. Jackson, concluded by mentioning, that each state had a law of their own and therefore it would be a difficult business.

Mr. Clymer seemed to coincide in this opinion; but Mr. Stone was for taking example from the constitution, which required a seven-years residence.

Mr. Burke made some observations on the impolicy of admitting foreigners to vote at elections immediately on their arrival. He had no objections to extending the time to two years. It was also observed, that no exception had been made in the bill, for the sons of Americans who should be born in Great-Britain or without the United States.

The bill was then committed to a special committee.

The speaker having resumed the chair, the bill for enumerating the inhabitants was debated very warmly, particularly between the eastern and southern members. One of the eastern members complained that the representation from Massachusetts was not equal to their proportion; and in comparing it with Georgia, seemed to insinuate that three member were too many for that state. To this Mr. Jackson answered with much liberality and firmness: and Mr. Smith said he supposed nothing would please the gentleman (Mr. Sedgwick) until there were twenty-four members on the part of congress from Massachusetts—to which he had no objection, provided they were all as agreeable as that gentleman.

Mr. Sedgwick replied in a speech of some length;

Mr. Jackson rejoined, by endeavouring to prove, that what the gentleman (Mr. S.) had advanced, was neither agreeable to law nor to the constitution, which must be their guide. He further observed, that Mr. S. did not address his arguments to the feelings of liberal men, nor were they founded upon equity or impartiality; they were merely addressed to a *majority*, which the gentleman supposed were ready to coincide in the measure of hurrying this business. He hoped, however, that gentlemen would consider rightly on this business.

After some desultory debate, it was agreed that the whole bill be recommitted.

The house then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *February* 5.

Several petitions were read.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of R. Alden, brought in a report, which was read: Whereupon,

The house agreed, that R. Alden, late deputy-secretary of congress, should be allowed for his services, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, till the time the secretary of state enters upon the duties of his office, with an allowance at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum for his assistant, and the incidental charges of his office.

The resolution was referred to the committee on the appropriation bill.

A letter from the secretary at war was read, enclosing his reports on the petitions of Ruth Roberts, Salmon Burr, and Ezra Smith; the two first he submitted, as his opinion, that the prayers thereof ought not to be granted—the latter, that a general act should be passed in favour of those persons whose circumstances came under the description of the petitioner's.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in certain cases. A long debate ensued with regard to the principles of the bill; some contended that the bill should be recommitted, and brought in on other grounds; while a few were of opinion, that the passing any act for the remission of fines, would operate to the great disadvantage of the public revenue, and therefore seemed to be opposed to any act of the kind. One alteration, however, was made; and the bill at length was re-committed.

The report of the secretary at war on the petition of Ezra Smith, was taken up, and after some consideration was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, *February* 8.

A letter from Robert Morris, Esq; addressed to the speaker, was read. In this letter was enclosed a memorial to congress, from Mr. Morris, praying that a resolution may be made, appointing a committee to take into consideration the examination of his public accounts; and the letter to the speaker contained a request that the said memorial should be entered at large upon the journals of the house. But Mr. White objected to this request, as, he said, the clerk always stated the prayer of every petition and memorial on the journals sufficiently, and the memorial itself was always to be found on the files of the house.

A petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, from Abraham Reed, respecting sundry inventions of machinery, mills, and the use of perpetual steam in working mills, &c. and praying an exclusive right, &c.

Another petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, respecting the vessels trading to the southern states having been made liable to the same tunnage with foreign vessels, owing to a too strict construction of the 23d section of the coasting act, which they allege was not the intention of the law; and praying for relief.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from John Stevens, jun. respecting an invention of generating steel, which was referred to the committee for securing copy right and inventions.

Mr. Sedgwick observed to the house, that the senate had no business before them; he therefore wished gentlemen would allow the blanks in the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants, &c. to be filled up and sent to the senate, in order that they might proceed thereon; and he wished it to be done immediately, in order that the house might proceed to the business of the day, viz. the report of the secretary of the treasury. He then moved to discharge the committee on said bill.

Mr. Lee opposed this motion. Every guard, he said, was necessary in a business of such importance as the enumeration bill. He did not wish to disappoint the expectations of gentlemen who were desirous of bringing forward the secretary's report, nor to postpone the consideration thereof beyond a proper time; but it was a new and an unexpected business, when compared with the enumeration, which had been a subject of two years consideration.

A considerable debate ensued on Mr. Sedgwick's motion for filling up the blanks and discharging the committee.

Mr. Burke said it was morally impossible to effect the business within the time which the eastern members wanted to insert in the blanks. He did not rise to oppose the motion; for he supposed that would be in vain, as the gentlemen seemed determined to make use of the strength of their majority. He wished, however, that they would oblige the southern states, by granting a little time; and mentioned August. If this measure be carried by force of the present majority, he was alarmed for the disagreeable effects it might produce upon the minds of the inhabitants of the southern states; they must feel a dread of the same spirit prevailing upon other occasions.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the blanks be filled up with six months.

Mr. Jackson agreed with most of the sentiments of the gentlemen from South-Carolina; and observed, that a new difficulty had arisen in the business. The state of North-Carolina included tracts of land as far back as Kentucky; he knew one settlement in Saint-Mary's (Ryan's settlement) which would require two or three months to number the inhabitants.——

The gentlemen from Massachusetts know how much time will be requisite for going through the enumeration in their state, and he believed them; but the southern members knew that it would require a much longer time, to go through the same business in a country not nearly so compact or so well peopled. If, therefore, we believe the Massachusetts gentlemen, why should they not believe us? Surely we ought to have a fair chance; and six months is the shortest time that can be thought of.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Sedgwick in general; but wished to explain away the idea of any intention to injure the southern states.

Mr. Madison said, that some states had been in the practice of taking a census, but to others it was a new business; and this consideration should demand a longer time. But there was another consideration—the marshal might die, during the time of transacting his business; the president must be made acquainted with this, and it would be some time before he could appoint a new marshal, and even after he had appointed him, that one might decline the appointment. All these circumstances should be taken into view. It would require some time for the marshal to receive communications from his assistants, &c. He concluded by stating, that the time must either be short and inconvenient to some states, or it may be long, and thereby convenient to others. Which, said he, is the most reasonable? If we give a reasonable time we incommode no state; but if the time is made too short, we certainly must incommode several states. It has been often repeated and proved, that six months is rather too short.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that when a state was inconveniently situated, the marshal could employ the greater number of assistants. To which Mr. Jackson replied, that if the gentleman could find a man that would execute a month's business in one day, his arguments would be admissible.

Mr. Burke declared he had no suspicion of the gentleman's intentions as to taking any advantage; but he said, that when a strong party appears obstinate in refusing to accede to a reasonable measure, they give just grounds to dread their influence.

Mr. Smith said, there was not any marshal yet appointed for North-Carolina; that it was generally allowed the enumeration could not be made within the time appointed by the constitution for electing representatives for the next session. He therefore saw no necessity of precipitating the business, and hoped a spirit of liberality would prevail in their determination.

The blanks were at length filled up with six months, and some other blanks, respecting the sums to be forfeited by the marshals and their assistants. The bill then passed.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the secretary of the treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit of the United States—Mr. Baldwin the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) mentioned to the committee the propriety and expediency of taking up certain points of the report, and bringing them forward to the investigation of the committee, in the form of resolutions. He said, he believed no better mode could be devised, whereby the subject could be commenced on, and the discussion of it continued, free of embarrassment and perplexity, than this. He then read several resolutions, which he offered to the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Boudinot said, that when the general subject of the report had been considered and discussed, the gentleman's resolutions might be brought forward with the greater propriety. He was for taking it up in its earliest stage, and to enter into an examination of the rise and nature of the public debt, and the promises that had been held up from time to time by the late congress to the public creditors. He then read from their journals several extracts of addresses to the people of the United States during the war. On these he commented at some length; and said, that congress was

bound by every tie of honour, justice and policy, to make good their engagements—that the public faith was pledged, and that, on a punctual compliance, commerce, agriculture and manufactures, would be very essentially promoted and extended. Mr. Boudinot dwelt a considerable time in enforcing and explaining the importance of credit to a nation. He was of opinion that the house ought to adopt the report of the secretary, or something like it.

Mr. Page succeeded to the chair the following resolutions, which he said did not differ essentially from those of Mr. Smith's, excepting they were more full and particular.

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of the domestic debt of the United States.

Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including indents, issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt.

Resolved, That the debts of the respective states ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the United States.

Resolved, That it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, including that of the particular states, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions toward a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestic debt, including that of the respective states, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly interest of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the western territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case. Or,

To have sixty-six dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not less distant than ten years, computing interest at four per cent. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest, in this case also, at four per cent.

Resolved, That immediate provision ought to be made for the present debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make provision, at the next session, for so much of the debts of the respective states as shall have been subscribed upon any of the terms expressed in the last resolution.

Resolved, That the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan; and that if any part of the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed, for the present, four per cent. per annum; but this limitation shall not be understood to impair the right of the non-subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts; and in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors, at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency.

Mr. Page made a motion for having the report read; he said, by proceeding to the parts of it where the resolutions applied, they might then be proposed by the gentlemen. He was for going on regularly.

Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the reading of the report. He said it was unnecessary, as every member had been furnished with a copy, and sufficient time given to read it; he therefore hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Page insisted on the propriety of reading the report, and said, that he would not withdraw his motion.

The clerk of the house then proceeded to read the report, and after an hour had been spent in reading, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

NASSAU, *(New-Providence) December* 23.

ACCOUNTS from Grenada announce a general alarm among all ranks of people in that island and its dependencies, on account of the king of Spain's proclamation, published at Trinidada, respecting runaway negroes, to whom offers of protection and security are openly made. In consequence of which the legislature have passed an act, compelling the owners of all canoes, boats, or pettiaugers, of fourteen feet keel and upwards, to give security in the secretary's office, prior to take out a license for navigating the same. They have also empowered the governor to fit out two armed vessels, for the purpose of guarding the coasts, and searching all suspicious vessels. The preamble to the act in question, evincing the necessity of the measures adopted, contains a very severe reflection upon the Spanish monarch.

Mention is also made of a conspiracy among the slaves in Demerara being fortunately discovered upon the eve of its accomplishment, and that several of the wretches concerned in it were to be executed in a short time.

NEWBURY-PORT, *January* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this town.

"We have the pleasing satisfaction of hearing from credible authority, that the Beverly corduroys, jeans, &c. are preferred by the merchants in Boston to those imported from Great-Britain; and that they meet with a rapid sale in many parts of this state. That nothing is so fashionable for mens waistcoats and breeches as those wares. To give the preference to our own manufactures, at the same time shews the patriotism of our countrymen, and enhances the value of lands, by increasing the consumption of their produce: and as every branch of manufactures requires the assistance of many others, it is equally for the interest of mechanics and labourers, as for the farmers, to use them.

"Should our manufactures continue to increase in the same proportion as they have for five years past, we shall soon be able to retain those immense sums among ourselves, which are usually sent to Europe, which will afford us all the happiness that money can give—we shall not only have wherewithal to pay our taxes with ease, but to lay up in store; but this happy event can be brought about only by giving the preference to our own manufactures.

"The illustrious president of the United States, who is equal in dignity, and superior in worth and excellence, to any sovereign in Europe, is surely of sufficient importance to take the lead in fashions, and he cloaths himself in American manufactures. Nothing in his eastern tour gave his patriotic soul half the satisfaction as our improvements in manufactures, and those at Beverly he viewed with consummate pleasure and admiration."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antwerp, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, November 28.

"A most important revolution is effecting here, which may well be compared to that which has lately taken place in North-America. Our ten provinces have declared themselves INDEPENDENT from the emperor, under the title of the UNITED BELGIC STATES, under the guaranty (as it is thought) of England, Prussia, and the old United Netherlands. Herewith you have the resolutions of the states of Flanders; notwithstanding the efforts of the emperor's regular troops, the patriotic army have become masters of Ghent, and consequently of all Flanders; it is reckoned that in this province alone there are at present 40,000 men under arms. The states of Brabant, who are the authors of the general insurrection, have issued a flaming manifesto against the emperor, signed by *Henry Vandernoodt, advocate of Brussels, under the authority of the people of Brabant.*

"Their royal highnesses and all the court have quitted Brussels and retired out of the country. The government, at the head of which are the count de Trautmansdorff and general Dalton, have published the most humiliating proclamations in the name of the sovereign, to induce the people to return to their obedience, but it is now too late; already a part of the patriotic army has taken possession of Diest and Tirlemont in Brabant, and is now marching towards Louvaine, where the Imperial troops have intrenched themselves, but as the combustion is general in the cities as well as in the country, they will not be able to remain there a long time; it is even rumoured that government have offered the patriotic committee to evacuate the country, and retire with all their troops to Luxemburg, but it is thought that even this proposition will not be excepted, that fortress being the key of the low countries, and consequently it is feared that the emperor might entertain hopes of returning at a more proper time with a greater force; our people therefore wish to possess themselves of it, and it is said that general Vandermersch, the commander in chief of the patriotic army (a native of Menin, who has distinguished himself in the wars of Germany) is at this moment on the point of attacking that citadel, which you know, is acknowledged to be the strongest in all Europe.

"What is most remarkable is, that so great and unexpected a revolution has been hitherto effected without much effusion of blood; the patriots have fought during four days and four nights, before they could possess themselves of the citadel of Ghent, but at last the emperor's troops have been obliged to give way. They have had 1200 men taken prisoners, with the whole of the staff of their army; 3000 men have escaped, 600 have been killed, and 250 wounded. On the side of the patriots there were only 40 men killed, and 65 wounded. The cannonade from the citadel has destroyed 45 houses, and damaged several more in the interior parts of the city. It has been immediately published, that the patriotic committee should take upon themselves to indemnify all those who have suffered from fire and plunder, which has an excellent effect with the people at large. The booty and ammunition which the Imperial troops have been obliged to leave behind is valued at four millions."

Extract of a letter from Ghent, November 24, 1789.

"The states of Flanders assembled, have yesterday and this day come to the following resolutions:

"1. The emperor declared to have no longer any sovereignty over the country of Flanders.

"2. That connexion subsist with the states of Brabant entered.

"3. An indemnification proposed to all the Belgic provinces.

"4. An army of 40,000 regulars to be raised by the provinces of Flanders.

"5. Commissioners to be sent to foreign courts, to purchase ammunition and military stores.

"6. The convent of Flanders declared a sovereign congress.

"7. The said council to admit among them one permanent deputee from the patriotic committee, and to send two deputies from their own body to sit in the said committee.

"N. B. The city of Ghent alone has raised 5000 men for its own guard, 4000 of whom have been enlisted in one day, besides several corps of volunteers."

Extract of a letter from Benjamin West to Dr. Franklin, dated London, October 8, 1789.

"SIR,

"The bearer of this letter is our ingenious countryman, Mr. John Trumbull, who has resided in London to study painting; and I have the happiness to acquaint you, and his countrymen in general, that through force of genius and industry, he has already attained that excellence in painting, which places him in the first class of men of that profession now living. He visits his native climate to perpetuate the faces of some of his distinguished countrymen, and hope he will meet with their approbation, both as a gentleman and an artist, of equal worth and esteem."

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at the Isle of France, dated September 12, 1789.

"I arrived here after a passage of four months, and am sorry to inform you, that wine cannot be sold to any advantage. We have been here five days, and no other as yet for any thing we have on board, except hogs-land, and that will fetch but the first cost. The island of Batavia is shut to all foreigners, and no market any where, so that I am at a loss what to do."

Annapolis, Feb. 25.

On Thursday the 11th inst. in the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Madison, after a lengthy speech respecting the public debt, concluded with laying the following resolution before the house:—

"*Resolved*, That adequate funds ought to be provided for paying the interest and principal of the domestic debt, as the same shall be liquidated; and that in such liquidation, the present holders of public securities, which have been alienated, shall be settled with, according to the highest rate of said securities; and that the balance of the sums due from the public be paid in such proportion to the original holders of the said securities."

The president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has been pleased to appoint the following officers:—Samuel Shaw, Esq; to fill the office of consul of the United States of America, at Canton, in China.—Honourable James Iredell, Esq; to be one of the associate justices of the supreme court, in the room of the honourable Robert H. Harrison, Esq; who declined accepting that appointment.—William Nelson, Esq; attorney for the district of Virginia, in the room of John Marshal, Esq; who declined acceptance.—Christopher Hillary, Esq; collector of Brunswick, in Georgia.—Richard Taylor, Esquire, collector of Louisville, Kentucky.—Comfort Sage, Esq; surveyor of the port of Middletown, state of Connecticut.

The president has also been to be pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint the following persons to offices in the state of North-Carolina.

Wilmington—James Read, collector. John Walker, Naval-Officer. Thomas Callender, Surveyor.
Newbern—John Daves, Collector.
Beaufort—John Easton, Surveyor.
Washington—Nathan Keais, Collector.

EDENTON DISTRICT.

Edenton—Thomas Benbury, Collector.
Hertford—Joshua Skinner, jun. Surveyor.
Murfreesborough—Hardy Murfree, Surveyor.
Plymouth—Levi Blount, Surveyor.
Skewarkey—Henry Hunter, Surveyor.
Winton—William Wynns, Surveyor.
Bennets Creek—John Baker, Surveyor.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Plank-bridge, on Sawyers Creek—Isaac Gregory, Collector.
Nixonton—Hugh Knox, Surveyor.
Indian-town—Thomas Williams, Surveyor.
Pasquotank River Bridge—Edmund Sawyer, Surveyor.
Newbiggin Creek—Elias Albertson, Surveyor.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of North-Carolina, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several and respective duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," and in and by the act, entitled, "An act imposing duties on tunnage," shall be paid and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandises, which, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, shall be imported into the state of North-Carolina, from any foreign port or place, and upon the tunnage of all ships and vessels, which, after the said

the fourth Tuesday in the said month shall be applied, and both continued in force until the first day of April next, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved February the 8th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 1f

February 17, 1790.

WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GEDDES to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAHAME, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Geddes may give will exonerate the debtors.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.
JOHN SPICKNALL, }

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subscription,

(In one Volume, Octavo,)

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The modern prevailing Notions

OF THAT

Freedom of Will,

Which is supposed to be essential to

Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,

Reward and Punishment,

Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*——

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.

II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.

III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.

IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one *gratis*; and booksellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various *terms* and *things* belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the *will*.—Sect. II. Concerning the *determination* of the will.—Sect. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms *necessity, impossibility, inability*, &c. and of *contingence*.—Sect. IV. Of the distinction of *natural* and *moral* necessity and inability.—Sect. V. Concerning the notion of *liberty*, and of *moral agency*.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever *was*, or *can be* conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistence of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's *self-determining power*. Sect. II. Several supposed ways of *evading* the foregoing reasoning considered. Sect. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and *volition* in particular, can come to pass *without a cause* of its existence. Sect. IV. Whether *volition* can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. Sect. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk *inconsistently*. Sect. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly *indifferent* in the view of the mind. Sect. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in *indifference*. Sect. VIII. Concerning the supposed *liberty* of the will, as opposite to all necessity. Sect. IX. Objections [illegible] will [illegible] Sect. XI. The evidence of God's certain *foreknowledge* of the volitions of moral agents. Sect. XII. God's certain *foreknowledge* of the future volitions of moral agents, inconsistent with their being contingent, [illegible] and indeed a necessity of volition, as much as an *absolute decree*. Sect. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing as antecedent, or not, yet they must be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's moral excellency *necessary*, yet *virtuous* and *praise-worthy*. Sect. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of JESUS CHRIST *necessarily holy*, yet *virtuous, praise-worthy, remarkable*, &c. Sect. III. The case of such as are *given up of God to sin*, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral *necessity* and *inability* to be consistent with *blame-worthiness*. Sect. IV. *Command*, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. Sect. V. That *sincerity* of desires and endeavours, which is supposed to *excuse* in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. Sect. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only *not necessary* to virtue, but utterly *inconsistent* with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious *habits* and *inclinations* inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. Sect. VII. Arminian notions of moral agency inconsistent with all influence of *motive* and *inducement*, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief *grounds* of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

SECT. I. The *essence* of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature. Sect. II. The *falsehood* and *inconsistence* of that metaphysical notion of *action* and *agency*, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. Sect. III. The reasons why some think it contrary to *common sense*, to suppose things which are *necessary*, to be worthy of either *praise* or *blame*. Sect. IV. It is agreeable to *common sense*, and the *natural notions of mankind*, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. Sect. V. Concerning those *objections*, That this scheme of necessity renders all *means* and *endeavours* for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, *vain* and to no purpose; and that it makes men no more than mere *machines*, in affairs of morality and religion. Sect. VI. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it *agrees* with the Stoical doctrine of *fate*, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. Sect. VII. Concerning the *necessity* of the *divine will*. Sect. VIII. Some further *objections* against the moral *necessity* of GOD's *volitions*, considered. Sect. IX. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes GOD the *author of sin*. Sect. X. Concerning *sin's first entrance* into the world. Sect. XI. Of a supposed *inconsistence* of these principles with God's *moral character*. Sect. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to *atheism and licentiousness*. Sect. XIII. Concerning that *objection* against the reasoning by which the Calviniſtic doctrine is supported, That it is *metaphysical and abstruse*.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT *treatment* this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. *Consequences* concerning several Calviniſtic doctrines—such as *an universal, decisive Providence*. The total *depravity* and *corruption of man's nature*. *Efficacious grace*. An universal and absolute *decree*; and absolute, eternal, personal *election*. *Particular redemption*. *Perseverance of saints*. Concerning the treatment which Calviniſtic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the *change* lately in many Protestant countries. The *boldness* of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. M'Beath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messr. F. and B. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

☞ The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment, to ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of November last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirts Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoe, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home, twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790.

John Fisher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom——He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789. 10

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, *versus*, JOHN WHITSEL, and others. } ORDERED, That the said John Whitsel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

6X Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fireplaces, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county, a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

19X THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

14X FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

Maryland, sc.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, for READY CASH, on the PREMISES, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next,

THE property of JOHN BROOKE, consisting of two tracts of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, and state aforesaid, near Bryan-town, known by the names of LORDSHIP'S FAVOUR and KERCHES MEADOWS, containing in all five hundred two and a half acres, more or less, and sundry negroes, among which are men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due PHILIP R. FENDALL, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

2 February 10, 1790.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

1f 57 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

57 *J. W.*

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river--Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 1f

February 18, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tuesday the 2d day of March next,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, where MARGARET, JOHN, and NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON now live, containing four hundred and thirty-six acres; taken in execution to satisfy a debt due to SPEIRS, FRENCH, and Co. The sale to be held at the house of Margaret Sappington, at 11 o'clock, for cash, by

w 2

2X DAVID STEUART, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD,

At a low advance,

For Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

ONE hundred and ten pounds cost of GOODS, imported from LONDON, consisting of shalloons; durants and figured stuffs; pink, white and black persians; youths saddles; cruppers, girths and stirrup leathers; silk and thread laces; ribands; silk and worsted binding; stick, and other cap wire; womens silk mitts; silk knee garters; wire, jacket and shirt buttons; ink powder; pins; psalters; hornbooks; Morocco pocket cases with instruments; fashionable mohair basket buttons; boots; womens leather, and girls callimanco shoes; shoe brushes; hair brooms; scrubbing brush clamps; womens, girls and childrens white lamb gloves and mitts; womens white kid gloves and mitts; ditto coloured; lamb ditto; ditto wash leather gloves; brass candlesticks; copper coffee-pots; sewing silk; small iron pots; allum; saltpetre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glass, stone and queens ware; lawn and hair sieves; velvet corks; a quantity of F and FF gun-powder; Bristol, drop, bird and mustard seed shot, and a large elegant looking-glass.

2 WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 8, 1790.

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

By the CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,

2 Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 25th of March next, (if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, two miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400 acres, part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, whereon is a valuable framed dwelling house, 42 feet by 18, five rooms and a passage on the lower floor, well finished, with four brick fire places, a good framed kitchen, 20 by 26, two brick chimnies, a good dairy, a good tobacco house, 40 by 22, and two negro quarters, about one third of the plantation cultivated, the remainder well timbered, and great part fit for meadow, and produces tobacco, wheat, corn and other grain, equalled by few in the said county. The terms are, one half to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on giving up possession of the land. Any person or persons inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be shewn them by the subscriber, who lives thereon, and possession to be given on the 25th of December next. 3 w

2 JOSEPH BOARMAN, Son of THOMAS JAMES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790.

ALL those indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN, by bond, note or open account, are requested to discharge the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

February 8, 1790. 2

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain CHARLES SMITH, late of Charles county, deceased, (not having attended as expected, on a former day appointed for that purpose,) are hereby requested to attend at colonel Beanes's, in Piscataway, on Monday the 23d day of March next, with their respective claims lawfully authenticated, in order for settlement, as far as effects will admit—those who neglect attending as above may thereafter lose the benefit of a dividend; all who are indebted for property purchased, or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. TO BE SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of the aforesaid Smith, his right in a tract of land called SHARPE, lying on Mattawoman, in Charles county, and near the main road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

February 3, 1790. 3X

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, February 2, 1790.

WHEREAS I gave bond to a certain George Arnold, of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, on the twenty-fifth day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, conditioned for the payment of 200l. Maryland currency, to be made at three annual payments, in case I made a purchase of four hundred and three acres of land, lying on a creek called Tarecoat, in Hampshire county, of said state—The obligation running, that, if I should not like the land, on returning the patent by the first day of December of the aforesaid year, the contract should be null and void; I returned him the patent within the time limitted, being disappointed in the quality and situation of the land, and he refused to give up my bond. I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond.

3X IGNATIUS HAYDEN.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.